THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JOHNSON.

VOL. 4. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. MARCH 28, 1840. No. 16—Whole No. 196

THE HUNTRESS

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

TERMS.

Two dollars and fifty cents; or three numbers of five dollars per annum, paid in advance. One dollar and fifty cents for six months, including the Session of Congress. Where it is convenient for subscribers to pay the money down, they can have the paper for six, three, or one month.

Subscribers may discontinue their papers when they think proper, by giving notice to the publisher and paying all arrearages.

All letters sent by mail, must be post-paid.

SELECTED TALES.

THE TEA PARTY.

BY PROFESSOR AMES.

Corny Underwood was one of the crustiest and disagreeable old fellows I ever had the misfortune to know, and being a man of immense and great strength, was altogether a most formidable person, and and the terror of the neighborhood. No body who had any respect for their personal safety, or who had the smallest grain of prudence in their composition, would ever think of quarrelling with him, as a blow from his powerful arm would be something similar to a kick from a horse; this propensity of Corny's had cost him many round sums in the shape of damages to parties injured, but his propensity was incurable; the disposition to strike, to have recourse to violence in all cases of opposition, or provocation of any kind, was perfectly unconquerable. The only effect of the prosecutions he was subjected to from time to time, was to render him more cautious, and to make him prefer the absence of witnesses when he would indulge in the recreation of pounding an offender.

Corny was a man well to do in the world, and had made a great deal of money by dealing in pepper and mustard, and one would suppose had imbibed a great portion of their inimitable qualities in his composition. He had several children, but all of them died prematurely, excepting one. This one was a daughter, Caroline, a very pretty lively, and most amiable girl. Like other young women, Caroline was fond of a little gayety, of mingling in society, and not averse to the attentions of her equals of the other sex; but of those enjoyments she was wholly debarred by the cross grained temper of her father, who, without giving any reason for it, would neither allow her to go abroad, or receive any visits at home. He could not endure the thought of her marrying, and on that account entertained a particular aversion to any young fellow who might stand in the relation of a lover to his daughter. It was not necessary, however, that such correspondence should be concealed from her mother. Partaking little of her husband's disposition, she wished her daughter to see as much of society as possible, and greatly, though silently, disapproved of the restraint in which she was kept, and most particularly, of her being denied all intercourse with the respectable young men of the neighborhood, amongst whom she would gladly have seen the husband of her daughter. The consequence of this sympathy of feeling between mother and daughter, was a confederacy, which had for its principal object, to defeat the vigilance of Corny, in the matter of paying and receiving visits. Such opportunities were of rare occurrence—very rare; still they did happen sometimes, as the following will show:

It happened that Corny Underwood was summoned to attend the County Sessions as a juryman, it was distant thirty miles; and there being no coach communication between the two places, he must of necessity perform the journey on his own pony. This was an opportunity not to be lost by his wife and daughter, and great was the secret rejoicing and preparation of the two ladies at the delightful prospect. 'Twas settled that invitations, in the name of Mrs. Underwood and her daughter, should be sent to some half dozen young bachelors of their acquaintance, on the day preceding that on which Mr. Underwood was to set out on his journey. This invitation set forth that the ladies would be most happy of Mr. ——'s company to tea on the following evening at six o'clock; and the bearer of these messages was desired to hint in each case that Mr. U. would be from home on the night in question. This may seem superfluous, but it was by no means so in reality—and the ladies knew this. They knew that nobody would come unless assured that Underwood was out of the way, for they would as soon have faced a Russian bear, as faced him under circumstances which might provoke his displeasure.

The time at last arrived—Corny set out on his journey, and Caroline and her mother were determined to make a night of it. The largest room in the house was selected, and there was considerable difficulty in preparing it for the occasion, on account of its being nearly filled with large bags or sacks of pepper, which for want of warehouse room, had been stowed in here, to await transportation to the city on the following day. These unseemly incumbrances, however, were got rid of—a lot of them were thrust in below a bed that stood in a recess in the room—other parcels were stowed into the presses and closets that opened into the apartment, until the whole were fairly disposed of and out of sight. All preparations having been completed, the two ladies, and two female relatives, attired in their best, awaited the arrival of their guests, in joyous anticipation of a merry and pleasant evening. The guests arrived, and were happily seated around Mrs. Underwood's tea table—a livelier, more hilarous little party, you could not have met any where—the laugh and the jest went merrily round along with the tea and the toast. After tea came the drinking of healths and the singing of songs, and all the other et ceteras of a particularly happy and a particularly merry party. At the moment when they had obtained the zenith of their hilarity, a sudden scream from Caroline, who commanded a view of the avenue that led up to the house, instantly arrested the mirth of the revellers, and threw them into the greatest alarm. They were soon made aware of the cause.

'My father! my father!' cried Miss Underwood in the most dreadful agitation—'oh mother! there's my father!'

'Oh dear! what will become of us,' cried the mother, 'what in the world brings him back so soon.' But there was no time to be lost, the great and instant business in hand was escape, evasion, dispersion, concealment, avoidance, refuge—all or any of the expedients by which danger may be eschewed. This every one felt—but how was it to be done? There was no getting out of the house, for there was no egress except by the front door, and of this old Crony had the command as he rode up the avenue—the ferment amongst them was extreme. They flew in all directions in search of holes and corners wherein to hide their devoted heads, and the only effect of their anxiety was to keep them running up and down the room, crossing and recrossing each other, as if engaged in some strange and irregular contra dance. In the midst of this tremendous hurly burly stood the mother and daughter, with outstretched arms, endeavoring to catch the fugitives as they flew distractedly past them, in order to direct them to places of concealment. This after much exertion and much trouble, they finally accomplished.

A couple they packed below the bed, an individual they stuffed into a press, another they thrust into a closet, a fifth they squeezed into a locker, and so on, until all were removed out of sight—having previously requested each one in the most earnest manner not to make the slightest noise in his place of concealment. They then removed from the table every trace of the evening's festivities.

On matters being made quiet, Mrs. Underwood and her daughter took up some seams apiece, and commenced sewing with great apparent assiduity. Old Corny, who went himself into the stable with his pony, unsaddled and rubbed him down with his own hands, had given his wife and daughter ample time to complete their arrangements. They had not done so long, before they were alarmed by strange voices suddenly arising at the same time from the different concealments of the members of their party. These voices resembled those that proceed from persons struggling fiercely to suppress some overmastering convulsion. It might be either a laugh, a cough, or a sneeze. It could not be a laugh, for in their present situation, there was very little to laugh at. Greatly alarmed, Mrs. Underwood and her daughter, availing themselves of the delay of old Corny, opened the door of a closet two or three inches, in which was one of the noisiest of the party, and were about to beseech him to be quiet, when they were rendered incapable of doing so, by the strangeness of the attitude and condition in which they found him. He was holding on his nose firmly with his finger and thumb, and was almost black in the face with the violent efforts he was making to suppress a sneeze that was relentlessly insisting on being distinctly expressed. His face was frightfully distorted by the agonies of the resistance which he was practising. He was making the most hideous grimaces. 'What is the matter, Mr. Wilson?' whispered Caroline, in the greatest alarm, on seeing the condition of the sufferer. But the sufferer could not answer the question. He durst neither let go his nose and open his mouth. He, however, finally got out, piecemeal and by sudden jerks, the words, 'The pepper—the pepper—oh! gicha. These words, which would have been incomprehensible to a stranger, spoke volumes to Caroline. The closet into which the unfortunate sufferer was squeezed, was crammed full of sacks of pepper, and from the smallness of the place, and its particular interior, his nose was held right over at least a hundred weight of it, and powerful was the exhalation it emitted. The consequence was such as described, and to render matters worse, every one of the gentlemen were in the same predicament, and exposed to the same irresistible sneeze provoking influence; there being pepper bags in every one of their places of concealment. At this moment old Corny's foot was heard on the stair, in the next he had entered the room. He was looking most appallingly grim, but there was nothing apparently wrong. The room was all orderly, and his wife and daughter were demurely seated at their seams. Even the sneezers were quiet, for they had become aware of the dreaded presence of old Corny, but the effort must have been a dreadful one. Of the feelings of the mother and daughter, I leave the reader to judge. Old Corny sat down by the fire and desired the pipe might be brought him. Here, then, was a certain prospect of a sederunt, and that too, under the full conviction that the refugees could not be much longer suppressed.

Up to this instant, not the slightest noise was emitted in any of the concealments. Their contents were behaving admirably, heroically—although it must have been at the expense of great bodily suffering. But alas! for human nature! a crisis must come! the first indication of the impending storm manifested themselves in a certain short, abrupt stifling sputterings. On hearing the first of these ominous sounds, which both mother and daughter knew to be sure preludes to more open sternutations—to be, in truth, the grumbling of Mount Etna, previous to an eruption—they exchanged looks of horror, and both instantly commenced coughing as loudly as they could, which, added to some vigorous shuffling of the feet, succeeded for a time in preventing Corny's attention being attracted by the mysterious sounds in the apartment, but it could not last long, an open, undisguised, and tremendous sneeze, from a press, at length succeeded.

'What's that!' growled Corny, dropping his pipe, and starting fiercely to his feet—'what's that,' he inquired, looking hard at the place whence the noise proceeded—but he had not time for further remark. Another sneeze, equally loud and vigorous, sounded the alarm in another quarter. He turned quickly around to this new scene of mystery. Another and another followed in various directions, keeping him wheeling around as if on a pivot until he found that every receptacle in the apartment was occupied by a sneezer—but who they were, or how they got there was beyond his comprehension.

In the meantime the sneezing, in the place of terminating with the simple sternutation already emptied, continued with increasing animation and spirit. It became now in fact general round the whole apartment, somewhat resembling the running fire of a regiment on a field day. In the midst of all the sneezing stood Corny Underwood—all incarnation and amazement, anger and revenge. Still he had neither said nor done any thing beyond 'what's that' already mentioned. He was evidently thinking what he should do. At length he seemed to have made up his mind. Seizing an immense cudgel which stood in one of the corners of the apartment, he opened one of the closets, and catching the unfortunate sneezer it contained by the collar, dragged him, still sneezing violently, into the middle of the room. 'Where are you from, sir?' shouted Corny, in his most ferocious tones—and at the same time brandishing his stick over the head of his victim. 'Who or what brought you here?'

The person questioned would have willingly answered, but he could not—the fit of sneezing was still on him—and all he could do was to look appealingly in the face of his interrogator, to deliver some abortive attempts at speaking, and then give way to another peal of sneezing. Corny could make nothing of him as a conversable being, but he could as a punishable—and to this purpose he was about to apply him, when the other sneezers sympathetically affected by the predicament of their unhappy associate, and in momentary expectation of sharing his fate, began to sneeze their way out of their respective holes and other places of concealment. Two sneezing heads emerged from beneath the bed—another sneezing head was thrust out a press—and the others out of the different closets, where they kept nodding and sneezing, and looking with dismal countenances on the appalling scene before them, without uttering a word or daring to venture further. The exhibition was a most ludicrous one, and would have excited the risibility of any man but Corny—but on him it produced no such result. The sudden protrusion of nodding and sneezing heads however, had one good effect—it distracted his attention from the unfortunate man whom he held in his grasp. This person, availing himself of Corny's momentary inattention, eluded his grasp, and bolting from the room, rushed sneezing out of the house. The other sneezers seeing the success of this bold measure, instantly determined on doing so likewise, they rushed simultaneously to the door. Corny in the mean time, having abandoned all idea of selecting individuals, directed his vengeance against the whole party generally and indiscriminately—and in pursuance of this particular line of tactics, stood with his stick, and showered his blows without aim, but with abundance of vigor, in amongst the flying sneezers. This part of the exhibition, however, was of short duration, for the latter soon got out of the apartment, and finally escaped, rushing in a string from the house, and all the while maintaining a running fire of sneezing along the whole line. How the mother and daughter fared have never come to my knowledge, but I have reason to suppose Corny became more civilized, as in little more than six months after the above affair, Caroline was married to the same Mr. Wilson before mentioned, and thus ended the Tea Party of Corny Underwood's daughter.

ROOT AND BRANCH.—Sarah, Dutchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to make an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations. At one of these family meetings she drank their health, adding, 'What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from one root!' but observing Jack Spencer laugh, insisted on knowing what occasioned his mirth, and promised to forgive him be it what it would. 'Why then, madam,' said he, 'I was thinking, madam, how much more the branches would flourish if the root were under ground.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1840.

☞CORRECTION.☜

We have been informed that Hon. *George H. Proffit* was *not* the "little busy body" who sat by Hon. D. Russell, and "hunted up the rule" mentioned by the Globe. The person who did so, was Hon. *Edward Stanley*, of N. C. All we have to say is, that it ought to have been George. Mr. Stanley we never saw to know him, for what reason we cannot divine—but Mr. S. has always kept out of our way, which does not enhance our opinion of him. By the way, this reminds us of an incident that occurred at the boarding house where Mr. S. boards, Mrs. *Rockendorf's*, in which Hon. E. Stanley and others are implicated, viz: during the illness of Hon. *H. A. Wise*, in the early part of the session. We called at this house to see him, and also Hon. *J. M. Botts*, with whom we had particular business; when lo! we were met at the door by a great insolent, ugly negro fellow, with a shagreen face, who gave us a great deal of insolence, denied the boarders, "Mr. Wise could not be seen," &c. While saying all this he stood firmly in the door to keep us out, and finally wound up with "The mess say they don't want to see you at all;" after which we left the house.

Upon our return home, we addressed a spirited note to Hon's *Botts*, *Bond* and *Wise*, calling for an explanation of this ungentlemanly conduct. These were all of the mess we knew at that time. Mr. Bond apologised immediately, and in a few days Messrs. *Rayner*, *Proffit*, (and we believe, Mr. *Stuart*, of Ill.) came forward and denied having ever given such orders to the negro, and made such concessions as proved them to be gentlemen far removed from such meanness. Now the fact is, that the waiter has either told a falsehood to the slander and injury of the house, or the following named members, or some of them, are the authors of this ungentlemanly conduct, as *they* are a *part* of the mess, viz: Hon.'s *Lewis Williams*, *Sampson Mason*, and *Edward Stanly*. What say you, gentlemen—guilty or not guilty? We shall hold you responsible until this breach of civil, not to say Christian decorum is settled.

Why did these gentlemen, if they gave such orders, give them in the name of the mess? What right had they, being the minority of the mess, to take such an unwarrantable licence, or skulk behind an insolent negro? If they were so disposed, why not come down stairs like men and say, "Madam, for ourselves, we beg leave to decline your visits." This would have been manly.

They are strangers to us, excepting Hon. L. Williams, whom we saw some years since, but should not know him now.

We should like to know what side in politics these gentlemen are on, for we judge of all parties and sects by their actions. But we await their defence.

From the Globe.

If we were mistaken in the affair of the Globe and Hon. D. Stanley, we cannot be mistaken in the following from the same paper:

"Mr. TALLMADGE has assumed quite a magisterial air on coming from New York, crowned with his Federal, Abolition, and Antimasonic honors. He was not only very overbearing in his manner, but quite surly and insolent in temper and language."

What think you, good people of the U. S. of this? Do you call this language republican? Is it constitutional to call a member of Congress to an account for words spoken in debate? If Mr. Tallmadge violated the rules of the Senate, to the rules, and the rules only, he is amenable. Why were they not enforced against him?

Knowing Senator Tallmadge as we have for many years, we cannot believe that he would violate the rules of the Senate or the rules of decorum. He is a gentleman of courtesy and good breeding, either in the Senate or out of it.

If this party, of which the "Globe" is the mouth piece, whether Loco Foco, or Democracy, or Van Buren men, prove successfull in their efforts to retain their ill gotten power, every opposition man may look out for his neck! They show every token of indiscriminate proscription. This bold insolence towards freemen and legislators, savors strongly of land piracy—look to it ye who are concerned. They are growing bold—neither mercy nor justice can dwell in the hearts of such men, and those who are of *their* party but ignorant of *their* plan, will find themselves sadly deceived in the end! "A word to the wise is enough."

"HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!!

Almost every one you meet cries out "Hard times." This is no doubt true with regard to the majority of the people, but cannot be the case with all—and if people are not put up to cry "hard times" through this city, in the hearing of Congress, it looks very suspicious, to say the least.

Where does the thirty-three million of dollars go to? It cannot be "hard times" with those who share it. (This year, we are told, the government expenses will amount to thirty-five millions.) Who handles this sum? The very men who are crying out "hard times" handle a good share of it—they want another haul from Congress. His Honor, the Mayor of Alexandria, perhaps, wants another *three hundred thousand dollars*. The last $300,000 is expended. It cannot be "hard times" with them—if so, how is times with those who get nothing.

We see committees of accounts, and committees on expenditures—what good results from these after the money is expended. What if more is expended than necessary—say double? The committees of Congress cannot bring it back. In fact we never see their reports, and whether they find the expenditures exorbitant or not, it is just the same thing—the people pay, and Congress is, apparently, well satisfied, so long as they get their $8 per day. This alarming *increase* of the expenses of the General Government, decreasing the means of the people in the same ratio, gives them no concern. Do they come here to serve themselves and to serve government? for some years past it has had that appearance. We tell you, gentlemen, these encroachments of the General Government upon the rights of the people, will end in a civil war Recollect the "three days of July!"

We have been led to these remarks from looking over the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives the last session, (three months,) including repairs of the hall the previous summer, as well as the great sums spent in the District of Columbia, and refer to them, because these expenditures are under the eye of Congress. The frauds and peculations at a distance cannot be so easily detected, and is therefore without remedy, untill severe laws are enacted to meet the case. For instance, who knows whether the immense sum appropriated for the different tribes of Indians, is faithfully paid over to them? We have reason to suspect they handle very little of the bona fide cash.

But we set out to show that it cannot be "hard times" with favorites in the contingent expences of Congress. We find the following items for the convenience and comfort of their honors of the House of Representatives—

United States to Slight Dr.

To repairs of the hall	$3343 92
" Burr, plans of do	140 00
" Blagden, lumber for do*	1133 21
" Jos. R. Boyd, Upholsterer for do.	4770 57
" Carpets, making and repairing for do.	993 60
" C. Buckingham, iron railing for do	460 82
" Aggregate of Painting and Glazing for do	179 75
" Brass mouldings and Hardware for do	361 21
" Andiron, repairs and Blacksmith work	40 09
" Chairs $28, Sofa, $45 for do	73 00
" Clock $500, case $50!!!!	550 00
" Repairs of clocks for do	50 00
" 17,000 brick for do	136 00
	$22,232 08

What plain republicans! Has the committee of accounts allowed this extravagant bill? Perhaps they never examined it—but what if they have, it would be like locking the stable after the horse is stolen—the money is paid and all settled one year before the account meets the eye of the House—yet these are the men that cry out "hard times." If the times are hard with them, what are they with those who get nothing? We understand all this—they want another haul from Congress. Men who have fine farms, and well to live, and have received for brick work and stone cutting on the public buildings from $2 to $2,50 per day for nearly, if not quite three years, cry out "hard times." They want another appropriation, and the work will be spun out two or three years longer to keep up the salaries of the architect, (of whom we have more to say,) and the superintendants. For all this waste of money Congress is answerable to the people. Five hundred dollars for a clock! He must have been a *Jackson* man, and the fifty dollar case man, must have been a *Van Buren* man.

But where is the cost of the *Speaker's chair*? We have never seen it either in the previous nor present contingent account—this account has been smuggled through somehow—it would, probably, equal the whole of the hall account.

It makes not a pin's worth of odds what such men are called—whether Whigs or Tories, Federalists or Loco Focos. Their actions show what they are—there is nothing in a name. One thing is certain, they are not sparing of the people's money. Let any one who is a judge of work look at Congress hall and say where this twenty-two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and eight cents worth of work can be pointed out, exclusive of the Speaker's chair which they have been ashamed to name. It ought to have been in last year's account.

(*To be continued.*)

LADIES.

Since our last paper went to press, we have not had the honor to see any new members. This will give us more leisure to devote to the ladies, and perhaps confer a more acceptable favor on our readers.

Mrs. Rodgers. Mrs. R. is the lady of Hon. *James Rodgers* of South Carolina. Mrs. R. is very young—quite a girl in appearance. She is a tall, majestic woman, stout and stately. Her face is oval, full and fair. Her eye is a soft, pale blue, with a smooth, deep forehead. Her countenance is meek and modest, and has much sweetness of expression. In her manners Mrs. R. is graceful, gentleness and benignity itself. We speak of this lady, however, from memory, upon a hasty interview in the street, she having a veil over her face at the time.

Mrs. Black Mrs. B. is the lady of the Hon. Edward J. Black, of Georgia. She is quite a young woman, of good height, and a light; neat figure, to judge of her as she was seated. Her face is oval and fair, with very delicate, thin features. Her Her eye is a bright hazel, the lustre of which, and an unclouded brow, with one of the finest Grecian foreheads, gives to her mild, open countenance a magic sweetness, while it displays at the same time much intellect and inborn worth!

In her manners Mrs. B. has all the dignity of the true southern blood, and that easy grace which ever distinguish well bred females.

Whilst contemplating the happy face of this interesting stranger, and that of her enraptured husband who sat by her side, (he had just returned with her from Georgia, being, as he said, unable to endure her absence,) we could not suppress a comparison between them and the desolate old bachelor.

On this second interview with Hon. E. J. Black, we find our personal sketches of him were very imperfect, and the same misfortune has occurred in several instances. This is not our fault—sitting as members do, in dark curtained rooms, we scarcely recognise the same person upon meeting them in the open street! and nine times out of ten, they are sure to turn their backs to the light, to the great mystification of the eye, which governs the whole face.

Mr. Black is a much younger, and a better looking man than we described him—but his eye particularly, we never could have seen! It is one of the most keen and piercing, without exception, we ever saw.

☞Our Florida friends and Judge *Chittenden* in our next.☜

From the Intelligencer.

Our readers will find, in the preceding columns, some account of the most extraordinary sitting that ever took place of the House of Representatives, or perhaps of any other Legislative body since the Creation. It began at the regular hour of meeting at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and continued, without intermission all that day, and throughout the night following, up to five o'clock last evening, comprising the space of twenty nine hours.

The subject was the bill for the issue of Treasury Notes, and the struggle appears to have been between the Whigs, who desired to be heard upon it, and the friends of the Administration, who desired to force the bill out of Committee of the Whole, so as to bring it within the control of the Previous Question, by which the Debate might be stopped, and the bill put on its passage.

All parties were thoroughly wearied of the contest before it ended, but the Whigs appeared to have got the best of it, for the House at last adjourned, after so long a contest, *without* taking the bill out of Committee of the Whole; with the understanding however, on all hands [we hear] that the bills are to be finally acted upon to day.

HAPPINESS.—[a new definition.]—'A soft couch by the fire, a new novel, a pretty wife, a dozen cigars, a bottle of port, a loose gown, easy slippers, a good conscience, and a squalling baby.'

Cure for Ill Temper.—Rose, private secretary to Louis XIV. having married his daughter to M. Portial, president of the Parliament, was constantly receiving complaints from his son in law, complaining of his daughter's ill temper. To one of those he at length answered that he was fully convinced of her misconduct, and was resolved to punish her for it; in short, that if he heard any more of it, he would disinherit her. He heard no more.

Heat in Snow.—A Chemist in Albany, a few days ago, expatiating on the late discoveries in chemical science, observed that snow had been found to possess a considerable degree of heat. An Irishman present at this remark observed, 'that truly Chemistry was a valuable science, and [anxious that the discovery might be made probable,] inquired of the orator what number of snow balls would be sufficient to boil a tea kettle?

A gentleman from Canada announces the death of Thomas Dalton, editor of the Toronto Patriot.

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* This gentleman besides this received for wood and coal $1860 28 [for the short session too,] making in all $2998 49.

POETRY.

'HALLOWED BE THY NAME.'

BY ELIZA COOKE. HOUSTON, (ENG)

List in the dreamy tone that dwells
In rippling waves or sighing tree·
Go hearken to the old church bells—
The whistling bird, the busy bee.

Interpret right, and ye will find
'Tis 'power and glory' they proclaim,
The chimes, the creatures, waters, wind,
All publish 'Hallowed be Thy name.'
The pilgrim travels till he bleeds,
To gain the altar of his sires;
The hermit pores above his beads,
With zeal that never wanes nor tires.
But holiest rite or longest prayer
That soul can yield, or wisdom frame,
What better import can it bear
Than—Father! 'Hallowed be thy Name!'

The savage kneeling to the sun,
To give his thanks, or ask a boon—
The raptures of the idiot one,
Who laughs to see the clear, round moon—
The saint well taught in Christian lore—
The Moslem prostrate at his flame—
All worship, wonder and adore—
All end in 'Hallowed be Thy Name!'

Whatever be man's faith or creed,
Those precious words comprise it still,
We trace them on the bloomy mead,
We hear them in the flowing rill:
One chorus hails the Great Supreme!
Each varied breathing tells the same,
The strains may differ, but the theme
Is—Father! 'Hallowed be Thy Name!'

Cosroes, King of Persia, in conversation with two philosophers and his vizier, asked 'What situation of man is most to be deplored?' One of the philosophers maintained, that it was old age accompanied with extreme poverty; the other, that it was to have the body oppressed by infirmities, the mind worn out, and the heart broken by a heavy series of misfortunes. 'I know a condition more to be pitied,' said the Visier, 'and it is that of him who has passed through life without doing good—and who is unexpectedly surprised by death.'

A zealous naturalist having heard of the Lord Chancellor's great *Seal*, applied to his lordship for permission to publish a description and figure of the animal.

A Mandarine, who took much pride in appearing with a number of jewels on every part of his robe, was once accosted by an old sly Bonze, who, following him through several streets, and bowing often to the ground, thanked him for his jewels. 'What does the man mean?' cried the Mandarine, friend, I never gave thee any jewels.' 'No,' replied the other, but you have let me look at them, and that is all the use that you can make of them yourself; so there is no difference between us, except that you have the trouble of watching them, that is an employment I don't like.'

A few years since; three Irishmen landed at New London directly from the sod. The landlord having dined, he was informed they had no victuals prepared but apple dumplings; which were accordingly set before the paddies. One says to the other, what kind of meat is this? I never saw any such meat set before any body in Ireland. 'Arrah my shoul,' says one of them, 'I'll soon tell you what it is;' taking one of the dumplins in his hand and throwing it under the table to a large dog that instantly swallowed it. The heat in the apple severely burnt the poor dog's throat. The animal opened his mouth, down with his nose on the floor, and began pawing in his mouth with both feet, 'it's a dog's jews harp, see how he plays on it.'

George the Second being informed that an impudent printer was to be punished for having published a spurious King's Speech, replied that he hoped the punishment would be of the mildest sort, because he had read both, and as far as he understood either of them, he liked the spurious speech better than his own.

The ingenuity of man will, after a while construct human bodies entire. We read in the Louisville Gazette that Dr. Coredon of that city has supplied a new lower Jaw to a carpenter, who lost his jaw by an accidental blow from some part of a steam engine.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on the 21st ultimo. It has enacted a bill authorising the Governor to issue bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 for purposes of internal improvement.

TO PRINTERS.

For sale—a good Book and Job Printing Office viz—

1 Super Royal—printing press (iron nearly new.
1 Imperial printing press (iron) nearly new
1 Standing Press
357 lb 12 oz Long Primer
212 lb 8 oz Brevier
344 lb Bourgeois
102 lb 5 line Pica
Cannon—Shaded
Double Great Primer Gothic
11, 13, and 20 line Pica

With a variety of Fancy Letter, (some entirey new,) also Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Cuts of various kinds, Brass Rules, Furniture, Imposing Stones, and Stands, Press Board, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

The whole will be sold on very reasonable terms—or will be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply at this Office.

HEAD QUARTERS

JOSEPH SMITH, Seventh street, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has laid in, and always intends keeping on hand, a choice collection of WINES and LIQUORS of all kinds.

Norfolk Oysters, and all the Delicacies of the season, served up at the shortest notice, in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.

Having for many years been engaged in his present business, he feels confident in his ability to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

J. S returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, and hopes still to receive a continuance of it, at his new establishment, between D street and Louisiana avenue.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the City Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by John Hands, jr. where he intends keeping all the delicacies of the season, both in the eating and drinking way. Gentlemen will please call and taste for themselves.

Mar 1840 J. W. DEXTER.

STAR COFFEE HOUSE.

Penn. Av. near 13th street, (*south side.*)

The Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider as any other establishment in the city; and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for rivate families.

JOHN PURDON.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Missouri avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c, made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP.

For Colds, Whooping Cough, Pain and Soreness in the Breast, Influenza, Consumption, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and Diseases of the Breast, and Lungs generally.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the proprietor wishes to state that this Syrup is composed of Irish moss, combined with such other articles as have been found best calculated to afford relief in the above named diseases.

This medicine has been used very extensively and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs; and when all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common Colds, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in Asthma, Hoarseness, Wheezing and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief; in Whooping Cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given both to adults and infants with perfect safety.

Prepared and sold by C. J. THORPE,
Chemist and Druggist

DR. HOFFMAN'S PREPARATION.—A convenient cure for Tetters, Ringworms, &c. Just received and for sale by Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th and Penn. Avenue.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—A fresh supply of the justly celebrated Fever and Ague Powders. Just received and for sale by Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th st. and the Avenue.—Price 50 cents.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, and Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice. Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first-rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

PETER CALLAN.

june 15

BOARDING HOUSE.

Gentlemen of Congress who wish a house suited for one for three families, or for a mess of six or eight gentlemen can be accommodated at Mrs. Connor's, on Penn. Avenue east of 4½ street.

Nov 23, 1839.

PASSAGE TO NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—THREE TMES A WEEK.

The steamboats Alabama, Capt. Sutton, and Kentucky, Capt. Holmes, will commence to run three times a week, [alternately,] on Monday, the 4th of March next, leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf, Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth next morning in time for the cars to Wilmington; and thence in steamboats to Charleston, which is the quickest, cheapest, and most comfortable route.

These boats also run in conection with the James river boats for Petersburg and Richmond, where they arrive next afternoon from Baltimore. This is likewise by far the most pleasant route; having a comfortable night's rest, and no changes from steamboats, stages, and railroads, in the dead of night, as on the Washington route. The company having bought the new and beautiful steamboat Jewess for the purpose of running a daily line, due notice will be given thereof; and the company hope that travellers, will patronise this line assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give comfort and despatch.

JAMES FURGUSSON, Agent.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, viz:

FROM WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.

At 6 o'clock a. m and 4 o'clock p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGON.

At 9 o'clock, a. m. and at 4 o.clock p. m

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the Western train on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road at the Reley house, reach Frederick in time for the Western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock, noon, or Harper's Ferry, in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York; and thus accompishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till half past seven o'clock, p. m.

By order
SAMUEL STETINIUS, Agent.
Mar 23

NEW BOOKS.

Romance of the Harem, by Miss Pardee, author of 'City of the Sultan,' &c. in two volumes, 12mo.

The American in Paris, by John Sanderson, Esq. in two volumes, 12mo.

Indecieion, a tale of the Far West, and other poems, by B. K. Mitchel, M. D. in one volume, 15mo.

Tales of Enterprise, for the amusement of youth, embellished with engravings on steel, in one small volume.

Just received and for sale at
GARRET ANDERSON'S,
Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12th streets.
Mar 27

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each insertion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisments affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, if is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

FRANKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage THOMAS BAKER.

nov. 17 tf.

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver; Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large; Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper; Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium; Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage; round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞ These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and Plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

THE GENUINE VEGETABLE PILLS

$100 if they fail.

An effectual remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, &c. &c.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have proved the most effectual. They make a speedy and permanent cure, without regard to diet or exposure, and in the most obstinate cases, where all other remedies have failed, these Pills have been known to effect permanent cures. In more slight cases, they seldom ever require a longer time than from THREE TO SIX DAYS to effect a cure, and never have been known to fail.

These Pills possess great advantage over all other remedies of the kind, as they do not effect the breath, or cause any sickness of the stomach whatever; on the contrary theymay be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend.

N. B. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box, at $1 per box.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth street and Penn. Avenue, V. Harbaugh Charles Stott, W. Kirkwood, Washington, and by James Barry, Navy Yard.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollin will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 3d March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run, of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preservers. Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Norfolk boats in full time.

Passage through from Philadelphia - $30
" " " Baltimore 28
" " " Norfolk - - 25

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut stret. and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore over end of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

feb21 JAMES FERGUSON.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory, AND UPHOLSTERY

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in itsvarious branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the rail-road depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Sofa Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington.

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

NEW BOOKS.—Damascus and Palmyra, a Journey in the East, with a sketch of this state and prospects of Syria, under Ibraham Pasha, by Charles D. Addison of the Inner Temple.

Outward Bound, or a Merchant's Adventures, the author of 'Ratlin the Reefer,' &c.

Are just received, for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S
Book, Stationary, and Fancy Store,
sept 8—tf

INDIAN RESTORATIVE,

For Restoring and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefitto the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative.'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th st. and Penn. Av. and by Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. D.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Pena, No. 2 South street.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep, for manufacture to order the old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of C and 9th streets, every variety in the above line, comprising—

Sideboards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
Winged, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobes
Sofas and Lounges of every variety
Mahogany Chairs do do
Fancy and common do do do
Dining Tables do do
Card do do do
Dressing Bureaus, with marble and mahogany do
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble, mahogany, and plted tops
Mahogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles

Hair, Moss, and Shuck Matrasses, &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, of various qualities, suitable for cabinet-makers and joiners, will always be kept for sale as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed.

Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accustomed to handling furniture, will be kept for hire.

M. S. POWELL'S SEED STORE AND Mulberry and Silk Agency,

No. 8 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD LEAF.—50 packets Philadelphia and Boston deep Gold Leaf, for sale by J. L. PEABODY,
Centre Market Space.

ILLINOIS FAR S FOR SALE.

I have the disposal of several valuable farms in the State of Illinois, near Springfield, which will be sold a bargain, or exchanged for District property. Some of them are handsomely improved, and in a good state of cultivation Apply to

W. W. CORCORAN.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS AGUIRE, and the Rev R. T. P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhausted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents:—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States. It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

JAMES T. ADAMS

Lock and Gunsmith, and Bell' Hanger,
Sixth street, between C and Louisiana Avenue
WASHINGTON,

Respectfully informsthe public, that he will execute in a workman-likemanner. all business in the above line, and in a way that will give satisfaction to his employers, with punctuality and despatch.

Nov 24, 1828

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m and at 4 3-4 do. p m
From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m and at 4 do p m

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening, to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m

By order.

feb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

JAMES H. CAUSTIN, (late of Baltimore) having made this city his permanent residence and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertacke with his accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States or the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoilation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoilatsons prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners or the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agency that it can only be necessary now to say that correct and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, hehas become familiar with all the forms of office.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of he class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured bythese Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles the discovery upon which they are founded, only stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positivestate of electricity, and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them Thesymptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the idretions contained in the work which accompanies them without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10, for sale by

W. F. BENDER,
Corner between Brown's and Gadsby,s
March 16, 1830.

J. F. CALLAN

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of *Perfumery, Fancy Soops and Cosmetics,*

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale Perfumers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William streets New York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cuticular irritations, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the rarest quality, from the purest of materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any composition whatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable passage from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities, it will be found an economical and powerful distribute of sweets for handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil.

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result it has also another property—that of purity, which however carefully Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot possess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior clearness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skilful manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highy scented with the pure Perrian Otto of Rose

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use.—1st., Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solution of about a quarter of an ounce of pearl-ash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the skin grease the part around the hair which may be liable to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well, so as to raise the settling at the bottom; then, (having a piece of spongeready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb in a he roots of thehair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in an opposite direction; repeat it till brown, and so on till the hair becomes black. The application could be made, the person sitting in the sun, for the brighter the atmosphere, theriner the dye becomes. If applied at night, or in the damp, it will have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form of one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuch of the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Hopey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose has something so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul: and the feast of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance hall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so, that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently, its native delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved but its use rendered innoxious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion and I advise every one whosets a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such a strong remarks upon its merits, it would be futile in the propritors to add in praise one word of their own; they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush, and the Botancal Tooth Powder every morning, and the mouth and Gums rinsed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, all see who have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the consolation of discovering that the evil can proceed no farther.